ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8-The Black Crock.

AMBERG THEATRE-8:15-Der Vogelhaendier. BIJOU THEATRE-S.30-A Society Fad.

BROADWAY THEATRE-S-The New South.

CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL-10 a. m. until 10 p.

The Dore Gallery.

CASINO-8:15-Fencing Master.

COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-The Scout DALY'S THEATRE-S.15-The Knave. EDEN MUSEE-The World in Wax. PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-S:15-Deception. GARDEN THEATRE-S-La Cigale. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S-The Power of Gold. HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-S-Mulligan Guarts' Ball. HARLEN OPERA HOUSE-S: Li-The Idea. ERRENIN'S THEATRE-S 30-If I Were You.

HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S:30-A Tris to Chinatown.

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL-S-Henry Burlesque Co. KOSTER & BIAL'S-S-Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-S:15-Americans Abroad. MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE-8-The 1ste of

PALMER'S THEATRE-2-8:15-Aristocracy. PROCTOR'S THEATRE-8:15-County Fair. STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-The Masked Bail. STAR THEATRE-S:15-As You Like IL TONY PASTOR'S-2-S-Vaudeville, UNION SQUARE THEATRE-S-The Crust of Societ 14TH STREET THEATRE-S-Superba.

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ROLL TOP DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE. Great Variety of Style and Price. T. G. Sellew, No. 111 Fulton-st., N. Y.

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100 West 42d-st., near 5th-ave.
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157 West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th aves. 20 West lath-st., near 5th-ave.

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504 3d-ave., corner 47th-st.

554 3d-ave., near East 37th-st.

52 Avenue A. between 3d and 4th sts.

17 Cansl-st. and 157 Divison-st.

19 Church-st., between Warren and Chembers sts.

60 1 Liberty-st. near Breadway.

23 Bleecky-st. near Breadway.

23 Bleecky-st. near Malanes-ave.

50 East 47th-st., comer 3d-ave.

50 East 42d-st., near Malanes-ave.

New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1893.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The military were called out to suppress uprisings among the unemployed in the Netherlands; three rioters were killed and many 200 prominent Mexicans in the present revolutionary movement. ___ M. Loubet criticised the at titude of the French Chamber toward the Panama inquiry.

Domestic .- In the Democratic Legislative caucus at Albany, William Sulzer, of New-York, was commerce. As he has been largely interested vention election was postponed till next Novem ber. === The doctor announced that Mr. Blaine was not quite so well. --- Senator Kenna had a relapse, and his condition is serious. Four men were killed and a snowplough was wrecked by an avalanche in Washington State W. B. Tascott was reported to have been seen in Alaska, and to be acting as the scape goat for the real murderer of Snell.

City and Suburban.-There were ten new cases of typhus fever in the city vesterday, and Island, ____ Thomas F. Gilroy was installed as Mayor. - New Year's Day was quietly cele

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 50 degrees; lowest, 34; average, 39

The Rapid-Transit Commissioners will meet to-day, when it is possible that some steps of importance may be taken regarding the multiplication of elevated railway facilities in the city. It seems to be generally conceded that mere extensions of the present system will not be sufficient, while at the same time they alone can farnish the immediate relief which is so cornestly demanded. An elevated railroad in-

concentrate their serious attention.

Mayor Gilroy says that it will be his highest ambition to fill his new office as well as his been brought to our ports under foreign flags. predecessor filled it, and that his earnest endeavor will be to maintain the "high standard" established by Mr. Grant. The new Mayor might have selected a lower standard, to be suppose that the commercial marine can be sure; and then, again, he might without great searching have found a higher one. A typical Tammany administration of the Mayor's office is what the public may expect from him. That is what Mr. Grant gave the city for four years, and his successor declares that he is intent upon following in Mr. Grant's footsteps.

Would-be Senator Murphy appears to be getting in a hurry to have his fate settled. Late advices from Albany indicate that the the Southern trade he must be aware that the Democratic caucus to nominate a candidate for Senator may be held as early as next Tuesday. The reason for excessive haste is not apparent. It is hardly possible that Mr. Murphy fears lest Mr. Cleveland may succeed in drawing off plain how it happens that American cottons some of the men already pledged to himself. have been displaced in these Southern coun-To all appearances, however, the Presidentelect is confident of making his recent protest effective, and it is intimated that either Mr. Cockran or Mr. Condert would be acceptable to material and the ships have had coffee, rubber, him as Emator Hill's associate.

based on what is said to be high authority, can manufacturers to sell boots and shoes, that, while Mr. Cleveland will summon Con- leather and rubber goods in the South when gress in special session, he will not do so until they have free raw materials and there are gress chosen by the people are expected to stay

next fall, unless in the mean time the condition of the Treasury is found to be such that an earlier session shall become necessary. This is another blow-and a serious one-to the "logic of the situation" which certain Democrats do not weary of invoking. Before the echoes of the election had died away in November they were sure that the "logic" demanded an extra session immediately after March '4, in order that the beneficent work of tariff reform might begin at the earliest moment. But, alas! their hopes seem destined to suffer complete blight.

Whatever motive may have led to the decision of Messrs, Hill, Murphy, Croker and Flower to put off the Constitutional Convention, the decision is certain to be applicated by the people of the State. According to the arrangement made yesterday, the delegates to the convention will be chosen at the regular election in November next, and the convention will be held in May, 1894. The proposed election in February would be a costly matter, and it would, moreover, be an outrage on the rural voters to compel them to go to the polls in midwinter. If the exigencies of Democratic politics have brought about the postponement they have done the people a good turn. Of course the Legislature will ratify without question the decision of the Democratic big chiefs.

THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE. The wheels of legislation will begin to turn again at Albany to-day. Both houses are Democratic, the Governor who is to approve or veto all bills that are passed is a Democrat, and there is a Democratic majority on joint ballot. Consequently the Democracy will be held responsible for the quality and the quantity of the work of the session. If the Democratic lawmakers do well their record will serve them in good stead next fall, when the two parties once more go before the people for votes. If they do ill they will furnish the Republicans with a capital campaign document. Without desiring to figure in the role of a prophet of evil, THE TRIBUNE is compelled to say that the outlook for the people is not promising. The Senate. which holds over from last year, is a body that can be depended upon-unless it has radically reformed--to sacrifice public weal to partisanship. The seventy-four Democrats composing the majority of the Assembly may set their brethren in the upper house a good example. They may labor with an eye single to the common welfare; they may decline to concur in the passage of jobs, political or otherwise. But, remembering that Tammany will be the controlling influence at Albany this winter, it is impossible to take this view of them.

It is to be expected, however, that the Republican minority-seventern Senators and fifty-four Assemblymen-will meet the best expectations. A minority has duties as well as rights. If this minority is faithful to its trust, doing its best by its vote and its influence to prevent the passage of all measures which cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves, and to promote such needed legislation as an amen/iment to the Ballot law providing for a blanket ballot, it can render the public an important service. A wide-awake, resolute minority which cannot be fooled operates as a substantial check upon even the most reckless of majorities. If this Republican minority, for example, subjects all the appropriation bills to a rigid scrutiny we may be sure that the tax rate will not be as high as it would have been if they had not been persistently vigilant. There are a number of capable and experienced Republican lawmakers in both branches of the doing the business which the people sent them Legislature-men of proved aptitude for the business of legislation. Under their leadership our party friends at Albany ought to be able to accomplish wholesome results, although they

must necessarily be negative in their nature. Both the majority and minority, whatever their disagreements, may well be unanimous in to to force the majority into acquiescence-it wounded. — Outrages were reported in Ireland favor of a short session. For that is the sort is not strange that they should determine to by moonlighters and Parnellites. - The Gov. of a session which, other things being equal, cell the whole Nation to a halt until their dement of Mexico has secured evidence implicating finds favor in the eyes of the masses of our people.

A CONGRESSMAN'S SERMON.

Congressman Coombs has been preaching a Sunday-night sermon in Brooklyn on foreign nominated for Speaker; in the Republican caucus in the export trade with the West Indies and George R. Malby, of St. Lawrence County, was South America, we are amazed by the credulity nominated; the date of the Constitutional con- which he displays in discussing this subject. For example, he argues that the best subsidy which can be given to the American commercial marine is the possibility of securing return cargoes. "Without return cargoes for our vessels," he remarks, "while our competitors have them we can never succeed, even with the largest possible subsidies. Our laws have heretofore stood in the way of this indispensable factor in building up our mercantile marine. The people, by their recent decision to remove two deaths from the disease at North Brother the duty on wool, have cleared the way toward more favorable conditions."

By " return cargoes" the Congressman means

the products of Southern countries which are exported in return for what they purchase abroad. He implies that the American commercial marine has not flourished because these products have been excluded from the United States by tariff legislation. But that is an inexcusable error for any well-informed public man to make. With the exception of Argentine wool, Chilian copper and Mexican lead ores nearly everything which the Southern countries produce is admitted to a free market in the United States. For many years the imports received from tropical America have very largely exceeded the exports sent out in dependent of those now existing involves im-portant questions of the utmost gravity, on he calls "the best possible subsidy" in the which the Commissioners should feel bound to possibility of securing return cargoes; but it has not flourished. The coffee, sugar, hides, rubber, dyewoods, fruit, tropical lumber, guano, nitrates and other productions of the South have The removal of the duties on wool would increase the shipments from the Argentine, which are already large; but there is no reason to built up solely in that way. By no possibility can a free market for wool effect a result which the free market for nearly all other Southern

products has failed to accomplish. It may be that what Congressman Coombs meant to say was that a free market for wool and other raw materials, as he would describe in return cheaper grades of manufactures. But as an exporter having large connections with demand for woollen manufactures in tropical countries is very light. England sends cottons in enormous quantity to South America; but few woollens. Will Congressman Coombs extries? It is the largest class of their imports -incomparably larger than worllens-and the American manufacturers have had free raw sugar and many other classes of merchandise to bring back as return cargoes. Or how will There is an understanding in Washington, the Congressman explain the failure of Ameri-

return cargoes? With these facts confronting at home six months, while a few men selected that free wool will develop the American export trade with Southern countries, when the

demand for woollens is inconsiderable there? The essential fact is that the American tailff has had little to do with the conquest of the Southern markets by European merchants and shippers. That has been the result of superior mercantile and maritime enterprise. European countries have built up their shipping by mail payments, bounties and subsidies English and German merchants have opened wholesale houses in all the great ports and captured the trade. Meanwhile Americans have been allowing their shipping interests to decline and have neglected to place their manufactures in Southern cities in wholesale houses When Congressman Coombs asserts that these conditions can be altered by legislation in favor of free wool and "return cargoes," he assumes the responsibility for the wildest kind of folly

THE FILIBUSTERING THREAT.

It is given out from Washington by some of the free-coinage Congressmen that they will resort to filibustering to defeat the passage of a bill repealing the Silver Purchase act. This seems quite logical and perfectly consistent with their attitude and conduct on this question from the beginning of the agitation. The history of politics furnishes no parallel for the cold gall. the brazen audacity and monumental assurance of the comparatively insignificant number of persons who in the interest of the mine owners have undertaken to draw both parties and the whole country into the adoption of a financial policy which the vast majority of practical business men and students of finance pronounce not only unsound in principle, but ruinous in results. For several years these men have used in both parties with greater or less effect the relation-usually so mischievous and always so dangerous in the hands of unscrupulous demagogues-of a balance of power to carry out their purposes. They have alternated promises and threats in their efforts to gain over one or the other or both parties. With a foothold in both they have made the most of the opportanities afforded them by the exigencies of political campaigns to allure or coerce the majority of each into the support of a policy believed in by neither. The fact that in a campaign in which both parties were tempted to strain doubtful points to gain the support of even small groups of voters the silver men got nothing from either is clear proof that their views are not only those of a minority in both parties, but that they are so repugnant to the ideas of the great majority of the people that sagacious politicians, looking only for the main chance, did not dare give them any countenance for fear of being overwhelmed by popular disapproval.

The action now proposed is to coerce the American people into the adoption of the views of a minority by a dog-in-the-manger policy. With a law on the statute books which the course of events since its passage has shown to be both mischievous in operation and utterly futile for its intended purpose, a law which both parties agree ought to be repealed, and which the silver men themselves condemn as uscless and ineffective, the latter propose to obstruct any remedial action by Congress by a resort to filibustering and the extreme measures of parliamentary tactics. By this it is meant that a small minority, it may be half a dozen or it may be a score of members, will avail themselves of the weak points in a badly devised system of rules to prevent two or three hundred representatives of the people from there to do. It is not strange, perhaps, that men who have so high an estimate of their own intelligence as to set up their opinions against the deliberately formed judgments of the vast majority of their fellow-men, and endeavor by such means as have been referred mands are complied with. But the fact that they can do it under the rules of the House now in operation deserves serious consideration. When any two or three or half-dozen men can make their beasts or their threats that no bill shall pass Congress, however much the people may desire it or however great the majority in its favor, it is time to stop and consider whether we have government by a

Polish Diet er a constitutional majority. It might seem invidious to allude to the fact that under the rules adopted by the last Republican Congress, of which Mr. Reed was Speaker, the majority transacted business and was not at the mercy of any two or three truculent fellows who might take a notion to block the wheels and stop everything at their own sweet will. That Congress had a much larger and more important minority to deal with than the one which threatens to hamstring the present Congress on the repeal of the Silver Purchase act. There was much grumbling at the way in which it exercised its power; but it went ahead and did business all the same, and did not permit itself to be either crippled or made ridiculous by a factious minority. It furnishes an example in that regard for the body now in session, which has to choose whether so to amend its rules as to enable it to do busines: or leave it in the power of an in-ignificant faction to make it ridiculous and its proceedings a farce.

OLIG ARCHY, OR GUARDIAN GOVERNMENT "Tariff Reform" does not get on as rapidly is was expected by the Free Traders or by Southern manufacturers. When it was first discovered that Mr. Cleveland had been elected with a supposed majority in each house, there arose to the skies a chorus of rejoicing and a loud and impatient demand for an extra session of Congress to repeal the McKinley bill without delay. But "the native bue of resolution" has been "sicklied o'er by the pale cast of thought." The exceeding difficulty of abolishing duties without destroying industries begins to be appreciated. Here and there Democrats also perceive that fully the present revenue must be raised by customs duties, that a large reduction of revenue by placing articles on the free list will have to be compensated by increased revenue from other articles, that if the duties on those other articles be reduced the imports will have to be enormously inthem, will enable American merchants to ship creased to the destruction of home industries, and that revival of the tax on sugar would play the mischief politically. In this dilemma Democratic leaders grow every day more anxious to have some months for study of the problem before attempting any change of tariff.

The latest plan, which meets with much favor, is that a committee shall be appointed by the present House, composed of members who have been re-elected, and that this committee, in conference with the Cabinet and the Treasury officials, shall frame a bill during the spring and summer so that it can be passed at an extra session beginning in September. It is quite unnecessary to say that this is Oligarchy and not Democracy. As the New-York legislators stay at home while "the organization' decides whom they shall elect Speaker and Senator, so the members of Con-

him, how can he have the hardihood to assert by the self-appointed guardians of the party frame the most important of all the laws. When the guardians have their bill ready the members of Congress will be summoned to enact it with the least possible discussion or delay. Mr. Cleveland will make the Cabinet. He and three or four other guardians of the party will consent to make that man Speaker of the new House who will consent to do their bidding in the selection of the committee or commission. When the Cabinet and the commission get together they will be nothing but the instruments of the guardians of the party. Their work being done, the Senators and Representatives of the people are expected to obey the Administration and pass the bill.

The Republican party made trial of a Tariff Commission just once. Out of about thirty tariff laws it has enacted within the last thirtytwo years, only one was in any part the product of commission work, the act of 1883, and that proved the worst of all the thirty. It did more harm and less good than any other, and contained more serious mistakes. It is only just to the commission to say that many of the mistakes were made in amendments which the two houses of Congress, being profoundly dissatisfied with the bill prepared for them, adopted without much consideration. Yet the most damaging of all the provisions of this act were framed and recommended by commissioners supposed to be especially competent experts in the very industries which those provisions affected. In general, the experience did not encourage the system of government by commission, both because the representatives of the people were not satisfied to abdicate their functions, and because the work of the commission was less thorough, less intelligent and less well balanced than the work of Congressional committees before or since.

The one Republican commission was not contrived by a political machine, or as a means of enabling a few guardians to dictate to the party. President Arthur selected men not engaged in politics, whose functions were intended to be purely advisory. But it is natural that the Democratic party should fall into the control of a machine and of the few leaders who construct and manage it. That party is nowhere successful except where it is really an Oligarchy. If Mr. Cleveland and three other guardians of Democracy can make a commission to their liking, and thus shape the Tariff bill to be submitted, it is probable that such a measure may be safer and more carefully considered than any that the members of the House, mainly without experience or practical knowledge, would frame for themselves. But it is an open question whether the members of the House will think so, and if the battle over the bill begins at an extra session in September, it is hardly probable that it will end until long after the holidays and the opening of 1894. In fact, the commission plan probably means a full year of delay.

FEDERAL PATRONAGE AGAINST MURPHY. In their efforts to defeat Mr. Murphy some of the President-elect's friends, it is said, have gone so far as to declare that members of the Legislature who disregard Mr. Cleveland's wishes will receive scant consideration in the distribution of Federal patronage. At first thought this would seem to be an exceptionally potent argument, and one likely to make a deep impression upon the element to which it is addressed. It is, however, surprising to find it used by men whose political action is supposed to be on such a lofty plane as that pro claimed by the Democratic standard-bearer. It is not exactly the sort of appeal one expects Moreover, looked at from a strictly practical seems to be to conceal thought. point of view, it is not altogether clear that its employment as a bit of campaign tactics is wise or likely to produce the desired effect.

were, owing to the extension of the Civil-Service law; and compared with the vast amount of municipal and State patronage, they are almost unimportant. In this city, for example, the Government pay-roll, including the Custom House, Postoffice, Internal Revenue force (which has been greatly reduced), the Pension Bureau, Appraiser's Warehouse, Shipping Commissioner and Immigration Depot, is said to be less than \$5,000,000. Of this sum only about two-fifths is outside the classified service. The pay-roll of the city government, on the other hand, is over \$17,000,000, and, while the Civil-Service law is in force, it is a pretty well-established fact that the number of department places which escape the Tiger's maw is not sufficient to disturb any faithful sachem's slumber. A similar comparison between Federal and municipal patronage will hold good in Brooklyn, Buffalo, Albany, Troy and all the other cities of the State. It is not probable, therefore, that the threats of Mr. Cleveland's friends will strike terror into the hearts of those Democratic Senators and Assemblymen who represent city districts. Their constituents are provided for anyway. The country members are not so well protected, but then there are the rich pickings of the canals, prisons and other State institutions for them. There remain, of course, the country postoffices, but as these are usually filled in deference to the wishes of the Congressmen, who will take no part in this contest over United States Senator, one fails to see where even the rural members have much to fear from Mr. Cleveland's dis-

Mr. Murphy's unfitness for the high office is conceded by all disinterested, intelligent citizens. He should never be elected, but his defeat is not likely to be brought about by threats of retaliation in the dispensation of the new Administration's favors. Opposition to him should be placed on higher grounds.

The Reform Club proposes to extend the field of its activity and broaden its work. It is not stated when the dinner will be given-we pre sume that is what is meant-but the announce ment is calculated to send a cold shiver down the backs of Democratic statesmen who are liable to be invited.

"I am the Mayor," says Gleason. He wouldn't have been far wrong if he had said: "I am the people."

custom abolished are making the mistake of talking much and earnestly about the hardships which it inflicts. In reality the hardships are exceedingly slight. The argument against a compulsory religious exercise which it is most important and perhaps most difficult to answer is the argument that compulsion in such a matter defeats the purpose which it is designed to

Judge Woods presided at the recent dinner given by the Mills Club of Albany to its esteemed idol, Roger Q. Mills. The Judge is recognized as one of the most pungent, entertaining and picturesque of the capital's many eloquent speakers, but on this occasion he must have outdone himself by a large and veciferous majority. We

judge so from one striking statement in his remarks presenting Mr. Mills to his admirers. The statement was that the Mills Club had "supplied speakers for 160 meetings within our county." Our" county, of course, meant Albany County. The Albany delegation in the Assembly of 1892 consisted of three Democrats and one Republican. After the Mills Club got through supplying speakers for 100 meetings within our county, and after these golden-tongued Mills speakers had exhausted the resources of their oratory, the electors of Albany proceeded to the polls and elected to the Assembly of 1893 three Republicans and only one Democrat: If Roger Q. Mills was aware of this interesting little incident he must have turned aside to drop a scalding tear tor to wink a wicked wink) before the genial and accomplished Judge sat down.

If this proves to be a happy new year for the State of New-York it probably will not be owing in any great degree to the Legislature which meets

It looks to-day as though the Denfocrats of the Legislature in their choice of United States Senator would pay no attention to the advice and not ask for the consent of the Hon. Grover Cleveland.

Mr. Cleveland whenever he has made a public address since the election has called upon his party to unite and labor as one man for " the people's cause"; and every one now knows from his proclamation against Murphy what his idea of harmony really is.

The theory that the captains of the Umbria and the Gallia did not understand each other is more or less plausible. But it is not so inherently probable as the theory that they were not anxious to understand each other. It looks as if the captain of the Gallia when informed that the Umbria's shaft was broken hastened on his voyage without waiting for definite information, and that he justified his conduct by the failure of Captain McKay to ask for assistance. It also seems probable that the captain of the Umbria, while surprised by the abrupt departure of the Gallia, was relieved in his mind because he really felt confident of the ability of the chief engineer to repair the shaft, and preferred to take his ship into port unnided. The official statements will probably be final, since the two captains will not care to criticise each other or to contradict what the managers in London choose to say about the affair, which to say the least is a mysterious one.

The Senatorial toga will not fit Murphy, but inasmuch as it will be too large instead of too small his "personal comfort" will not be en-

In the course of an able-bodied culogy of "Boss' MeLaughlin Mr. William C. De Witt says: Nature put a clear, thoughtful head upon him. Fram which it appears that "Nature" got just a leetle" start of a number of persons who since then would have jumped at the chance to "put head on him."

An unexpected development was made last week in connection with the Bash-Lounsberry contest in Ulster County, and it throws a small flood of light upon the methods by which the Democrats carried that county. It was stated on oath that the Democratic County Committee distribited a large number of blue tickets, or checks, which were given to men voting the Democratic ticket, each being filled out with the name of the voter and the amount he was to receive for 'travelling expenses" on presenting the ticket t a certain store in Kingston. This is an interesting lead that ought to be followed up diligently. "Travelling expenses" for voters seems to be a new dodge. Mr. Lounsberry will doubtless probe it thoroughly.

The Umbria declined two towing offers outright and then was unable to make a sister understand what she wanted! The system of marine signalling appears to be remarkably defective. to hear from members of the Reform Club. Like diplomatic language, its chief function

An Albany correspondent declares that the Tammany organization is tottering to its fall. "The The offices of the National Government in signs of its fast-approaching downfall," he says, this State that will be at the disposal of the "were never more startlingly evident than on the incoming President are numerous and desir- eve of this legislative session." This is a very able, but they are far from being as valuable, gratifying piece of intelligence. Still, we should green explosion occurred, but something interfered with to see a great institution totter, to save their fare and take a position somewhere near the Erocklyn Bridge, the towers of which show more signs of tottering than Tammany Hall.

> If Mayor Gilroy is desirous of appointing the best possible Fire Commissioner to fill the existing vacancy, he will select a man who is in every respect as unlike Henry D. Purroy as possible.

Mr. George W. Vanderbilt has made a handsome and generous gift to the American Fine Arts Society, having handed over to it the deed of the Vanderbilt Gallery recently built by him in West Fifty-seventh-st. The trustees of the society have decided, very appropriately, to retain Mr. Vanderbilt's name in connection with the gallery, which is considered the finest building of the kind in the country.

PERSONAL.

When the Count and Countess of Peris, who are now wintering in Spain, go to and from their English residence to the Iberian Peninsula, they travel by water and not across France. It is necessary, in order to do the latter, to ask permission from the French authorities. Leave would et course be granted, but Orleanist pride cannot condescend so far.

The late Sir Richard Owen, the comparative anatomist, attended an international gathering of naturalists In Naples in September, 1845. At that time he was not far from forty years of age; but he booked much younger, as he was clean shaven. When he presented himself at the council, says "The British Medical Journal," one of the fereign members, who was well acquainted with the work the professor had already acquainted with the work the professor had already done, asked the name of this youngish, fresh colored individual who was entering in a very madest and unassuming way. "The name is Owen," was the reply. The Italian selectists accordingly made his way over to Owen and said to him: "And how is your respected father?" Oven took in the situation at a glance, and replied gravely; "I am sorry to say he has been dead for some years now." "Uncle, I should have said, perhaps," pursued the foreign gentleman. "I have no uncle living," was the answer. "You don't mean to say that you are the author of all those books?" Owen assured him that such was the case, but it was some time before the learned fereigner was convinced.

Senator Quay and Christopher Magee were both in Philadelphia last Friday; but so far as the reporters could discover, these Republican leaders did not meet. The impression prevailed, however, that an under-standing exists between them relative to the organiza-tion of the Legislature and the election of a Senator.

Lieutenant Peary will probably take his wife with him when he goes to Europe next April on a lecturing tour; but it is now reported that he will leave her behind when he undertakes the journey to the Arctic regions now in contemplation.

The Castle of Circy, where Voltaire spent so much time in the society of his blue-stocking friend, the Murchloness du Chatelet, has just been sold for \$500,-Viellard-Migeon. "The Pall Mall Gazette" remarks: The question of compulsory attendance at chapel is under discussion by the Yale students and faculty. Some of those who want the ancient of study needs of the compulsory attendance at chapel is under discussion by the Yale students and faculty. Some of those who want the ancient of study and seclusion.

CONTRASTED DEMOCRATIC OPINIONS.

It is conceded on all The matter is unaffected It is conceded of the matter is unaneceed but an indexception of the record for party of banch. That ill is that be both public and private is there and has been life, save alone that index put there. The matmatignant Markomps and town the unaffected in Republicans join together the ethics of it, even if in bating and howing he be elected in 1802. No against him because he vetes, however numerous, was an actorney instruction of the republicant of the vete in the state of the state of the state of the state of the vete in make right wrong, in their altempt to steal Gay, roor Flower has done the state senate a year wrong. The list only against the feel of the state of the vete in order and the state of the vete in order and the state of the vete in order and the control of the vete in order and the property of the control of the vete in order and political right-indicial and political right-

THE WORLD OF LONDON.

CHRONICLED AND CRITICISED BY ME EDMUND YATES.

BOYALTY AT CHRISTMAS SERVICES-EMI-EROS WILLIAM TOO PARTIAL TO BRANDER-BURGERS - WHAT WAS THE ANIMUS OF THE DUBLIN EXPLOSION !-- MR. GLAD'TONE'S LEASE OF POWER.

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.) Copyright, 1893; By The Tribune Association London, Jan. 2.—There was a large party from Osborne, including the Duke and Duchess of Con-naught and the Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, at the early celebration of the Holy Commus-ion at Whippingham Church on the morning of Christ-mas Day, at which service Canon Prothero officiated. The Queen attended service in the private chapel at Osborne at noon, when the Rev. Clement Smith, vicar of Newport, officiated and preached a sermon with which Her Majesty was much pleased, and Mr. Smith was invited to join the Royal dinner-perty on Monday.

THE GAME RECORD AT SANDRINGHAM. The game book at Sandringham has been most care the record of same presented, as nearly everything killed at Sandringham is given away. Last s-ason upward of 12,000 head were distributed to relatives, friends, tenan's and employes, hospitals, railway officials, various Royal Households. The game larder at Sand-ringham, which was built in 1869, is a detached struct ure which can contain just 6,000 head.

EMPEROR WILLIAM WILL VISIT COWES AGAIN The German Emperor has announced the intention of paying another visit to Cowes this year, and innds to be there for the Royal Yacht Squadron's regattas, which begin on August 1. The Emperor will come over in a new yacht which is being built at Elbing and is now nearly finished.

THEY WANT THE EMPEROR TO BE MORE DIS CREET.

Emperor William is reported to have received a caution from the King of Saxony and the Grand Duke of Eaden against any further public culogies of his Brandenburgers. The partiality which His Majesty evinced so ostentatiously for the inhabitants of this province and his frequent extravagant pane gyries on their loyalty and bravery have provoked a feeling of angry resentment throughout all the other provinces of Prassia, and also in Saxony, Bavaria and other States of the Empire, to whose assistance the Emperor's grandfather was so much indebted in 1870. The speech season in Berlin is now beginning, and in court and official circles it is carnestly hoped that the Emperor will be much more discrect in his public utterances than he was last winter. The ce of Wales's new racing cutter is to be by Messrs. Henderson, of the Anchor Line, in their Mendowside yard on the Clyde, and they are also constructing a first-class composite racer, eighty-five feet, for the Earl of Dunraven.

THE BUNSEN'S AT WIESBADEN

Mmc. and Mile. De Bunsen are still at their pretty villa near Wiesbaden, and if the weather is not too cold, intend to remain there until spring. I hear that Madame de Baussen much deplores the fact that her brother, Mr. Waddington, has been recalled to Paris from his post in London; but for many years there have been intrigues against him, and love for England means at present political death to

COMMENT ON THE DUBLIN EXPLOSION.

According to the newspapers, the Dublin police are satisfied that the dynamite explosion of Christmas Eve was purely a trade outrage and without any political significance. Reading between lines, I have no doubt what this means. The Irish policy being under consideration, the Government is naturally anxious to please Mr. Morley, to whom the event is a very bitter pill indeed. The idea of calling an attempt to blow up the detective police force a trade outrage could never have originated out of I believe that the opinion really entertained by experts is that the crime was a Fenian outrage of well known type, and that its political significance is unmistakable. Ever since Parnell's fall the physical force party, whose exploits converted Mr. Gladstone to Home Rule, has been getting out of hand. Its acherents have no confidence in parliamentary action, and of late they have been treated rather cavalterly by members of Parliament. They there-fore have broken the truce they formerly agreed to; for the bargain was definite that dynamite and the knife should be discarded till after the passing of the Home Rule bill. It will be remembered that the time selected for the Phoenix Park murders was when Lord Prederick Cavendish was bringing over the olive brench of concillation. Curiously enough the Invincibles had made arrangements to shoot Lord Spencer on his entry into the Castle, from a colone of vantage close to this very court where the Christman

THE LORD MAYOR'S DURING RECEPTION. The Lord Mayor will return from Dublin on Wednes courtesy and enthusiasm of his reception in the Irish It was doubtless mainly due to his being a Catholic that the invitation to Dublin and the bonor of the freedom of the city were accorded to him; for in political matters he is strongly Conservative and

Unionist. His first act on arriving was to pay a visit to Dublin Castle and to leave cards on Her Majesty's representative and the Chief Secretary. MR. O'KELLY'S LIBEL SUIT SETTLED.

I have not chanced to see any newspaper notice of the settlement of the libel action about Caron's book. I never believed in that action. It is one thing to serve a writ for libel, and a wholly different matter to bring the case into court and submit to cross-examination in the witness box. is an ordeal which Irish members have no zest for just now, as it would refresh the public memory in regard to the revelations of the special commission. Anyway, the fact remains that Mr. J. O'Kelly's action is at an end, and that the passage in the book on which it was based has been withdrawn by

NOT ANXIOUS FOR ANOTHER ELECTION YET. Ever since the General Election the conviction has been gaining ground among the rank and file of the Liberal party that Mr. Gladstone's Government cannot long retain office if they persist in putting Home Rule first, as they are bound to do. Long ago one of the most clear-sighted Gladstonians epigrammatically expressed his serious belief that they would not live through the Address. This belief is now general both among Liberals and Conservatives. There is, however, a very strong aversion on both sides of the House to another General Election, for at least a twelve-month. Funds are pretty well exhausted; electioneering energy and enthusiasm are in need of a period of recuperation. What will happen then, if Mr. Glad-stone suffers defeat, as quite likely he may do within three months of the rensembling of Parliament! The query cannot be answered with any positiveness as yet; but it is worth while to put it on record that under these circumstances it is highly probable that Her Majesty would invite the Duke of Devonshire to form a Ministry, which would only be intended as a stop-gap, but which might do much good work. This course is not acceptable to the Conservatives. Whether it will prove feasible, time must show, tale is going the rounds of Gladstonife circles just present respecting a rebelliously inclined member the Ministerialist party. It is no secret that the honorable member was much mortifled at Mr. Giadsione's refusal to place him in high office. He refused quite abruptly a small office in the new Ministry; but shortly afterward, thinking the matter over, he decided to take what he could get and accordingly repaired with all dispatch to Carlton House Garden and sent up a message to the Premier. The buffer came downstairs in a few minutes, and intimated that there was no reply.

BRITISH ART AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

I have had the opportunity of seeing a complete list of pictures already selected to represent in the Chicago Exhibition. It is strongly representative not reflects great credit on Sir Henry Wood and Mr. Beca, who have bad the matter in hand. It has, however, its weak spots, as these gentlemen frankly admit. For instance, it lacks a really first-class Hook. Again, I miss the name of Mr. Fred Walker.
There seems a possibility that Mr. Luke Fildes may
not be represented. The committee is most anxious
to obtain worthy specimens of his work; but, so far, have not been successful. I note that the Queen bas promised to send to Chicago Lady Butler's "Roll-Call," Chariton's "Jubilee Procession" and "Free-The Prince of Wales also contributes mason." Nearly all our great collectors are represented, in-cluding the latest acquisition, Mr. McCurloch, of Broken Bill fame, who has again become a bumper toast in a certain corner of Hanover Square, by resson of his commissions for six-footers and even, if I am not misinformed, nine-footers, against his return from Australia. Apprehensions have been express serious in some quarters, humorous in others, as